FIFTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR WASTE DISPOSAL ENGINEERING SUPERFUND SITE ANOKA COUNTY, MINNESOTA



Prepared by

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4/24/2018

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ARARs Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

C.F.R. Code of Federal Regulations CLP Closed Landfill Program

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

FYR Five-Year Review

GWAOC Groundwater Area of Concern

HBV Health-Based Value HRL Health Risk Limit ICs Institutional Controls

MCLs Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDH Minnesota Department of Health

Minn. Stat. Minnesota Statutes

MGAOC Methane Gas Area of Concern

MPCA Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

MW Monitoring Well
NPL National Priorities List
O&M Operation and Maintenance

OU Operable Unit

PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl

PFAS Per- and polyfluoralkyl substances

PFCs Perfluorinated Chemicals
PRPs Potentially Responsible Parties

RALs Risk Action Levels

RAOs Remedial Action Objectives

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD Record of Decision

Site Waste Disposal Engineering Superfund Site UU/UE Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure

VOC Volatile Organic Compound WDE Waste Disposal Engineering

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this FYR pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP)(40 C.F.R. Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the fifth FYR for the Waste Disposal Engineering (WDE) Superfund Site (Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

The Record of Decision (ROD) did not separate the Site into operable units (OUs), but the Site is tracked by EPA as two OUs, both of which are addressed in this FYR. OU1 addresses the groundwater remedy and OU2 addresses the landfill remedy. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is the lead agency managing cleanup of the Site under Minnesota's Closed Landfill Program (CLP). EPA conducts FYRs for the Site in accordance with a multi-site deferral agreement between EPA and MPCA.

The Waste Disposal Engineering Superfund Site FYR was led by Leah Evison, EPA Remedial Project Manager. Participants included Cheryl Allen, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator, and the following participants from MPCA: Shawn Ruotsinoja, Land Manager; Pat Hanson, Construction Manager; Daniel McNamara, Field Representative; Lauren Larkin, Hydrogeologist; and Ben Klismith, Engineer. The review began on November 22, 20017.

Site Background

The Site is located at 14437 Crosstown Boulevard in the City of Andover, Anoka County, Minnesota (App. B, Fig. 1). Land use near the Site consists of a mix of residential, recreational, and commercial uses. The Site accepted a variety of wastes for disposal beginning in 1963 and currently contains about 2.4 million cubic yards of mixed waste. In 1971, the landfill was purchased by WDE and permitted by the State. WDE constructed a 240-ft long by 90-ft wide by 20-ft deep pit in the landfill for disposal of hazardous wastes. Beginning in 1972, approximately 6,600 containers of various hazardous waste materials reportedly were disposed of into the pit. The hazardous waste pit operated until 1974 and the landfill operated until 1983. The current waste footprint covers approximately 76 acres. Waste disposal at the landfill caused groundwater contamination that moved off-Site.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

			SITE ID	ENTIFICATION	
Site Name:	Waste Di	isposal Eng	ineering		
EPA ID:	MND980	609119			
Region: 5		State: Mi	1	City/County: Andover/Anoka County	
			SI	TE STATUS	
NPL Status: 1	Deleted				
Multiple OUs Yes	Multiple OUs? Yes Has the site achieved construction completion? Yes				
			REV	IEW STATUS	
Lead agency:	EPA				
Author name	(Federal o	or State Pro	oject Mar	nager): Leah Evison	
Author affilia	tion: EPA				
Review period: 11/22/2017 – 2/28/2018					
Date of site inspection: 11/13/2017					
Type of revie	w: Statutor	у			
Review numb	er: 5				
Triggering ac	tion date:	4/26/2013			
Due date (five	e years afte	r triggering	g action de	ate): 4/26/2018	

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

The basis for taking action at the Site was the presence of multiple contaminants in shallow groundwater and landfill wastes at the Site. Hazardous substances that were found in soil and groundwater include: 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, dichloroethane, toluene, xylene, methylene chloride, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, 1,1-dichloropropene, benzene, dibromochloromethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, trichloroethene, 1,3-dichloropropene, ethylbenzene, cumene, and ethyl ether. The primary human health threats included potential ingestion of contaminated groundwater and ingestion of or dermal exposure to contaminants in exposed waste and leachate seeps. In addition, landfill gas (consisting primarily of methane) had the potential to migrate from the Site and was a potential explosive hazard to persons living and/or working in buildings near the Site. Methylene chloride was found to

exceed Clean Water Act standards in Coon Creek and other contaminants in groundwater discharging to the creek had the potential to exceed surface water quality standards.

Response Actions

MPCA ordered the hazardous waste pit closed effective February 1, 1974. MPCA and EPA made requests to the owner/operator of the landfill to undertake a remedial investigation and propose appropriate remedial measures. No investigations or proposals for appropriate remedial measures were received. In January 1983, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) issued a drinking water well advisory in portions of the City of Andover due in part to the hazardous substances disposed of at the Site. EPA listed the Site on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 8, 1983.

In 1984, EPA and MPCA entered into a Consent Order with nine Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) requiring the PRPs to complete a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Three more PRPs subsequently joined the Consent Order. A RI/FS was conducted at the Site from 1984 through 1987.

EPA signed the ROD for the Site on December 31, 1987. Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) stated in the ROD include:

- Control potential dust and/or volatilized chemical emissions;
- Control contact with lime sludge;
- Control contact with exposed waste/leachate;
- Minimize contaminant releases to the upper sand aquifer;
- Eliminate or minimize contaminant releases to Coon Creek;
- Reduce the probability of incompatible waste reactions;
- Control the effects of possible reactions that may occur;
- Control future exposure to the contaminated upper sand aquifer;
- Protect the lower sand aquifer by controlling the vertical gradient and the impact of heavier-than-water non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) accumulation; and
- Control of soil gas migration.

The remedy selected to achieve these remedial objectives include the following major components:

- Lime sludge cap meeting Resource Conservation and Recovery Act technical performance standards;
- Groundwater extraction wells in the upper sand aquifer between Coon Creek and the landfill:
- Clay slurry wall around the pit with pumping inside the wall;
- Institutional controls (ICs) to prohibit upper sand aquifer wells at the Site and just north of Coon Creek and to prohibit lower sand aquifer wells near the landfill;
- Carbon adsorption treatment of extracted groundwater (air stripping or a combination is possible based on design);
- Discharge of treated extracted groundwater to Coon Creek; and

• Monitoring, including geophysical work around the Site to locate heavier-than-water non-aqueous phase liquid monitoring, to assure the effectiveness of the remedy.

The ROD does not include groundwater cleanup standards but indicates that Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and State Risk Action Levels (RALs) established by MDH are Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) for the groundwater containment action at the Site. Since the time of the ROD, MDH discontinued use of RALs and has established Health Risk Limits (HRLs) and Health-Based Values (HBVs) for evaluating the safety of private drinking water supplies. HRLs are promulgated values; HBVs are values that MDH intends to promulgate in the near future. In this FYR, groundwater results are compared to MCLs, HRLs, and HBVs.

The response actions for the Site required by the ROD are complete with the exception of ongoing groundwater extraction and treatment and monitoring and maintenance of the landfill and implementation of the ICs.

Status of Implementation

Groundwater

The landfill does not have a liner or a leachate collection system because it was constructed initially as a dump. Leachate moves from the waste into the groundwater and is captured by a groundwater containment and treatment system. The original groundwater containment and treatment system was constructed between 1992 and 1995 and consisted of ten groundwater extraction wells and an on-Site air stripper for treatment.

Landfill Cap and Gas Extraction

The landfill cap and a system of passive gas vents were constructed beginning in 1992. In 1998, the passive gas collection system was replaced by a system of 53 active gas collection wells and an enclosed flare. The gas extraction system minimizes migration of landfill gas away from the landfill. Gas migration is monitored though a system of 19 gas probes. The landfill cap consists of a 24-inch clay layer overlain by sand, clean fill, and vegetated topsoil. Total cap thickness is approximately six feet. The landfill cap reduces contaminant loading to the groundwater beneath the landfill by reducing the amount of precipitation that infiltrates in the waste fill material.

Hazardous Waste Pit and Slurry Wall

A bentonite slurry wall was constructed around the pit in 1994, with its base in contact with a clay layer that underlies the pit. A leachate extraction well was constructed within the slurry wall that surrounds the hazardous waste pit and screened on top of a gray silt unit that is 15 feet below the pit. (Two additional leachate extraction wells were also constructed inside the slurry wall, but it was found that they did not allow pumping at a high enough rate to be useful.) A gas extraction well was also constructed and operated within the pit. The extraction wells were installed in the pit to remove leachate and to allow an inward hydraulic gradient to be maintained across the slurry wall. An additional treatment system was installed in the pit in 2009 and operated during the period of this FYR. The inward gradient is intermittently achieved. Contamination from the pit and contamination that escapes the pit is contained and treated in the groundwater treatment

system. MPCA is proposing to excavate and dispose of hazardous wastes from within the pit and, in 2016, secured State funds to remove wastes from within the pit.

Post-ROD Upgrades

MPCA has instituted the following upgrades at the Site, described further in the Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance section of this FYR report:

- In 1998, MPCA upgraded the passive gas collection system by converting it to an active system.
- In 2002, MPCA discontinued use of the air stripper for groundwater treatment and installed an on-Site lined aeration basin and an on-Site infiltration pond.
- In 2007, MPCA installed a Landfill Gas-To-Energy system to convert landfill gas to usable energy rather than combusting it in the enclosed flare. This system operated for three years but was shut down in 2010 due to contaminant characteristics in the landfill gas that made the Gas-to-Energy system difficult to maintain. At that time, use of the enclosed flare was re-started.
- In 2009, MPCA installed a pilot system known as a Cryogenic, Condensate, and Compression system to remove vapor-phase contamination from the hazardous waste pit. The pilot system operated until 2010, and it was replaced by a full-scale system that began operation in 2013.
- In 2012, MPCA added granular activated carbon treatment for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to groundwater extracted from the hazardous waste pit. (PCB treatment is not needed for groundwater extracted from other locations at the landfill.)
- In 2016, MPCA secured State funds to remove wastes from within the hazardous waste pit from the landfill for off-Site disposal. Pre-design studies are underway at the time of this FYR and removal is expected to be conducted in 2019.

EPA and MPCA discussed MPCA's plans to remove wastes from the hazardous waste pit. Under its deferral agreement with MPCA, EPA retains authority over the Site to the extent that the proposed response actions are not "at least as protective of human health and environment as response actions required under CERCLA." MPCA has provided EPA with documents relevant to its proposed action to remove and properly dispose of wastes from within the pit. In a letter dated October 18, 2017, MPCA agreed to document its decision consistent with existing Minnesota law and procedures.

Sitewide

EPA signed a Preliminary Closeout Report on September 27, 1995 to document that remedy construction was completed at the Site.

EPA removed the Site from the NPL on June 5, 1996, as specified by the deferral agreement between EPA and MPCA. Since contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow UU/UE, EPA continues to conduct FYRs to ensure that the Site remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

Institutional Controls

The tables on the following pages summarize the ICs which are currently in place for the Site. Maps depicting the areas covered by the ICs are referenced in the tables.

	<u>Table 1A: Institutional Controls Summary Table</u> Waste Disposal Engineering Landfill; Andover, Minnesota					
Media, engineered controls, and areas that do not support UU/UE based on current conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Document*	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date	
Landfill waste area. Engineered controls for the landfill waste area consist of a constructed hazardous waste landfill cover.	Yes	Yes	Generally depicted on App. B, Fig. 1.	ICs to prohibit interfering with the landfill cover integrity and on-Site remedy components, including components of the extraction and treatment systems for the hazardous waste pit, contaminated groundwater, and landfill gas.	Implemented: - Minn.Stat. §115B.39 through §115B.46 - Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 - WDE Land Use Plan, March 30, 2006 Amended zoning map (CLR Zoning) **	
Hazardous waste pit within the landfill area. Engineered controls for the hazardous waste pit within the landfill consist of a clay slurry wall around the pit, operation of interior gradient extraction wells, and treatment of extracted groundwater.	Yes	Yes	Generally depicted on App. B, Fig. 1.	ICs to prohibit interfering with the landfill cover integrity and on-Site remedy components, including components of the extraction and treatment systems for the hazardous waste pit, contaminated groundwater, and landfill gas.	Implemented: - Minn.Stat. §115B.39 through §115B.46 - Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 - WDE Land Use Plan, March 30, 2006 Amended zoning map (CLR zoning) **	
Contaminated groundwater throughout the landfill area. Engineered controls consist of an on-Site upper aquifer groundwater extraction and treatment system between the northeast corner of the landfill waste and Coon Creek (off-site).	Yes	Yes	Generally depicted by hatched area on App. B, Fig. 2.	ICs to prohibit interfering with the landfill cover integrity and on-Site remedy components, including components of the extraction and treatment systems for the hazardous waste pit, contaminated groundwater, and landfill gas.	Implemented: - Minn.Stat. §115B.39 through §115B.46 - Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 - WDE Land Use Plan, March 30, 2006 Amended zoning map (CLR zoning) **	

p		*			
Landfill gas throughout the landfill area. Engineered controls consist of an on-Site passive landfill gas collection and treatment system. Active landfill gas controls were added after construction was completed. Monitoring demonstrates that ARARs are achieved at the Site boundary.	Yes	Yes	Generally depicted on App. B, Fig. 3.	ICs to prohibit interfering with the landfill cover integrity and on-Site remedy components, including components of the extraction and treatment systems for the hazardous waste pit, contaminated groundwater, and landfill gas.	Implemented: - Minn.Stat. §115B.39 through §115B.46 - Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 - WDE Land Use Plan, March 30, 2006 Amended zoning map (CLR zoning) **
Landfill gases at the boundary of the landfill and on adjacent property. Based on post-construction monitoring data, landfill gas levels achieve ARARs at and beyond the landfill boundary; therefore, no ROD-specified landfill gas remedy components are applicable to adjacent properties.	No	No	Generally depicted on App. B, Fig. 3.	No ROD-specified IC objective/mechanism on adjacent properties since the areas adjacent to the landfill were not expected to be adversely affected by landfill gas.	Implemented: - Roth Entities Memorandum of Institutional Controls - 1999 Deed Conditions and Restrictions - Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 - 2006 WDE Land Use Plan.
Upper aquifer: contamination extends from the northeast edge of the Site to Coon Creek (previously it crossed Coon Creek on the Hupp property). The landfill remedy will reduce the source of upper aquifer contamination.	Yes	Yes	Generally depicted by hatched area on App. B, Fig. 2.	ICs to prohibit using the upper aquifer and constructing extraction wells in this aquifer, on the northeast adjacent property to and beyond Coon Creek.	Implemented: - Declaration of Restrictive Covenants

Lower aquifer: No significant contamination found extending both northeast from the Site onto the Hupp Property and south from the Site onto the Roth Entities Properties. The lower aquifer adjacent to the landfill is protected from contamination by prohibiting lower aquifer extraction on the landfill and on adjacent near-by properties. This preserves the lower aquifer's artesian qualities, isolating it from landfill contaminants.	Yes	No	ROD recommends "considering" ICs to prohibit lower aquifer extraction wells in areas that may impact the flow of contaminants in the upper aquifer. Prohibits construction of new water-supply well	Implemented: -Roth Entities Memorandum of Institutional Controls Ordinance 19P - Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9 2006 WDE Land Use Plan.
All groundwater: Area within 600 feet of landfill	Yes	No	within 300 feet of a mixed municipal solid waste landfill, or 600 feet for a sensitive water-supply well**	Minnesota Administrative Rule 4725.4450***

^{*} See Sections VI and VII of ROD.

^{**}Minnesota Rules define "sensitive water-supply well" as a water-supply well with less than 50 feet of watertight casing where the casing does not penetrate a confining layer or penetrate multiple layers of confining materials with an aggregate thickness of 10 feet or more.

*** A current zoning map for the City of Andover can be found at the following Internet web site:

https://www.andovermn.gov/documentcenter/view/228

<u>Table 1B: Institutional Controls Summarized By Areal Extent</u> Waste Disposal Engineering Landfill; Andover, Minnesota					
Institutional Control Name	Date(s) Implemented	Type of Control	Total Acres		
Roth Entities Memorandum of Institutional Controls.	November 16, 1993	Proprietary Control: Recorded by property owner, Roth Entities on property.	110 acres, south of the Site (App. D, Fig. 9).		
Tax Forfeiture.	Approximately 1995	Governmental Control: Through tax forfeiture, the landfill is owned by, and 110 acres south of the landfill were owned by Minnesota.	224 acres, consisting of 114 acres for the landfill and 110 acres south of the landfill (App. D, Fig. 6 and 9).		
Landfill Cleanup Agreement Document # 1203355.	October 1995	Governmental Control: Anoka County administers the landfill while MPCA controls the Site pursuant to the Landfill Cleanup Act, Minn. Stat. '115B.39-115B.46 (1996). The Landfill Cleanup Act authorized the MPCA to enter into the Landfill Cleanup Agreement with U.S. EPA whereby MPCA assumed all future responsibility for the landfill, except for CERCLA mandated provisions.	100 acres (App. D, Fig. 6).		
City of Andover Municipal Code, Ordinances 19P, 19N.	January 16, 1996	Governmental Control.	250 acres on and surrounding the landfill (App. D, Fig. 8).		
MPCA's WDE Land Use Plan.	March 30, 1996	Governmental Control: Developed under authority granted through Minn. Stat. §115B.412, Subd.9. The statute requires local zoning to conform to the plan. MPCA's WDE Land Use Plan designates the landfill as "Closed Landfill Restricted" providing for "open space with no public use or development," while allowing development of adjacent lands.	114 acres (App. D, Fig. 6, 8, and 9).		
Deed Conditions and Restrictions.	January 20, 1999	Proprietary Control: Filed by the State prior to transferring ownership for development, of 107 acres south of the landfill.	107 acres. The State retained 3.3 acres (App. D, Fig. 9).		
Declaration of Restrictive Covenants; entered into by property owner(s) William G. Hupp and Kathleen M. Hupp with Nature Properties, LLC.	November 27, 2001	Proprietary Control: Restricting ground and surface water use.	13.8 acres, northeast of and adjacent to the northern border of the landfill (App. D, Fig 6).		

Amended zoning map.	Current Version:	Governmental Control.	114 acres (App. D, Fig. 10).
	March 2007		

Status of Access Restrictions and ICs:

ICs for soil and groundwater are currently in place for the Site as listed in Tables 1A and 1B. There have been no changes to the ICs during the period of this FYR; however, in 2013, ownership of the Site property changed from Anoka County to the State of Minnesota with administration by MPCA.

Current Compliance:

MPCA reports that based on Site inspections there have been no instances of non-compliance during the period of this FYR.

IC Follow up Actions Needed:

Long-term protectiveness requires continued compliance with the land and groundwater use restrictions to ensure that the remedy continues to function as intended. Implementation of the long-term stewardship (LTS) plan, developed in February 2018, will ensure that the ICs are maintained, monitored and enforced, as discussed below.

Long-Term Stewardship:

Since compliance with ICs is necessary to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy, planning for LTS is required to ensure that the ICs are maintained, monitored and enforced so that the remedy continues to function as intended. In February 2018, MPCA developed a LTS plan for the Site that ensures periodic review of ICs and specifies actions to be taken.

Informational Devices

Although not ICs, other informational devices have been implemented and updated at the Site during the period of this FYR. MPCA has developed a Groundwater Area of Concern (GWAOC) map (App. B, Fig. 2) and a Methane Gas Area of Concern (MGAOC) map (App. B, Fig. 3) to inform potential well drillers and the public of potential concerns, and to assist local government with land use planning in areas surrounding the Site. MPCA posts links to the maps on its website to inform local residents and well drillers and shares the maps with the MDH's Well Management Unit, which is responsible for permitting well construction. MPCA sends updated GWAOC and MGAOC maps to local units of government when the maps are updated.

EPA designated the Site as Site-Wide Ready for Anticipated Use (SWRAU) on February 11, 2008.

Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance

Landfill and Gas Systems

MPCA's field representative and an MPCA contractor inspect the landfill cap as needed for erosion or other damage and repairs are made when and where necessary to maintain integrity. Maintenance is provided by an MPCA contractor and includes maintaining proper slopes for positive drainage of the fill area, periodic mowing to control woody vegetation, inspection for invasive species, and other cap maintenance procedures. The landfill cap is mowed generally twice per year. During the period of this FYR, the landfill cap has not needed removal of invasive species or major maintenance procedures.

An MPCA contractor inspects landfill gas extraction wells regularly and monitors condensate liquid levels to determine if any well is made inoperable due to perched leachate. The contractor samples gas probes located nearest residences monthly and the remainder of the 27 gas probes quarterly to monitor that no off-Site gas migration is occurring. The gas probes are located around the landfill perimeter and are concentrated more densely in areas where residential neighborhoods are closest to the landfill.

Gas monitoring results are discussed in the Data Review section of this FYR report and a data table and probe location map are found in Appendix B of this FYR report.

Groundwater Extraction, Treatment and Monitoring Systems

An MPCA contractor inspects the eight groundwater extraction wells and treatment system regularly and arranges for performance maintenance as needed. Operation and maintenance (O&M) is performed regularly by an MPCA contractor for the groundwater treatment system. During the period of this FYR, extraction wells needed acid redevelopment approximately twice per year to maintain their flow rate, carbon exchange for the PCB removal system was needed generally twice each year, and the re-start of the aeration pond sprayer was needed periodically. In 2017, extraction well EW-7 was shut down for approximately one month for parts replacement.

An MPCA contractor samples the system of 71 groundwater monitoring wells and four surface water sampling locations semi-annually. Samples are analyzed for a wide variety of contaminants, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals. During the period of this FYR, there were no significant maintenance issues with monitoring wells. Groundwater and surface water monitoring results are discussed in the Data Review section of this FYR report and maps showing the locations of groundwater wells and surface water sampling locations are found in Appendix B of this FYR report.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the last FYR as well as the recommendations from the last FYR and the current status of those recommendations.

Table 2: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2013 FYR

OU#	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
1	Protective	The remedy at OU1 is protective of human health and the environment. The groundwater exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled by the slurry wall and vapor extraction system associated with the hazardous waste pit, and the widerarea contaminated groundwater capture and treatment system. Institutional controls for groundwater are in place and effective.
2	Protective	The remedy at OU2 is protective of human health and the environment. The exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled by the landfill cap and landfill gas control system. The remedial action objectives of controlling contact with exposed waste and potential volatile emissions, and of minimizing contaminant releases from landfill wastes to the upper sand aquifer, are being met. Institutional controls for the landfill are in place and effective.

Sitewide	Protective	The remedy at the WDE Site currently protects human health and the environment because the remedy has been constructed in accordance with the requirements of the ROD, enhancements to the remedy have been implemented including an active landfill gas control, and the remedy is functioning as intended; source control measures, including the vapor extraction system implemented in the hazardous waste pit since the last five year review, are reducing volatile source material and, along with the landfill cap, reducing leachate production. Groundwater is being contained and treated. Groundwater monitoring has demonstrated a slow downward trend in concentration of certain contaminants and stable concentrations of others. Exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risk are being
		downward trend in concentration of certain contaminants and stable concentrations of others. Exposure pathways

No issues and recommendations for follow-up action were identified at the Site during the 2013 FYR that affect protectiveness of the remedy. One issue that did not affect protectiveness but was identified was the need to update the decision document to reflect the change from a passive to an active gas collection system and to reflect other technical changes to the groundwater treatment and discharge system. This has not yet been completed.

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

A public notice entitled *EPA Begins Review of Waste Disposal Engineering Superfund Site* was published in the Anoka County Shopper on November 22, 2017, stating that there was a FYR and inviting the public to submit comments to EPA. No comments were received in response to EPA's notice. One member of the public called EPA with questions in response to an MPCA notice of a public meeting to present MPCA's plans for removal of the hazardous waste pit. The caller relayed concerns about the effects of the landfill on groundwater and had questions about who was paying for removal of the hazardous waste pit. EPA answered questions based on our ongoing FYR and referred the caller to MPCA for additional information. The results of EPA's FYR and the report will be made available at the offices of MPCA located at 520 Lafayette Road North, St. Paul, Minnesota and on EPA's website. No interviews were conducted for this FYR.

The Site has been deferred to MPCA's CLP, which involves the public as appropriate and maintains a web site at https://www.pca.state.mn.us/featured/cleaning-hazardous-waste-wde-landfill. MPCA held a public informational meeting for the Site on November 29, 2017 to discuss the State's plans for removal of the hazardous waste pit.

Data Review

Landfill Gas

Methane gas is an odorless gas produced when landfill wastes decompose. Methane can be explosive in confined spaces such as basements when mixed in air. Before a fire or explosion can occur, three conditions must be met simultaneously. A fuel (methane) and oxygen (air) must exist in certain proportions, along with an ignition source, such as a spark or flame. The lower explosive limit, or level of gas which must be present for an explosion to occur if other conditions are met, for methane is 5%.

Methane gas at this Site is monitored through a series of 19 gas probes that surround the landfill. The locations of gas probes are shown in Appendix B, Figure 3. During the period covered by this FYR (2013 to 2018), no methane was detected in any probe at the Site, and high concentrations of methane were detected at the flare, where the methane is safely combusted. This demonstrates that operation of the active gas control system is successfully controlling potential exposure to landfill gas at the Site.

Hazardous Waste Pit

During the early 1970s, a 240-ft long by 90-ft wide by 20-ft deep hazardous waste pit was constructed on top of the landfill. From 1972 to 1974 approximately 6,600 containers (including drums) of various hazardous waste materials reportedly were disposed of into the pit. As part of the Site remedy, a bentonite slurry wall was constructed around the pit with its base in contact with a clay layer that underlies the pit. A leachate extraction well (EW-9) was constructed within the slurry wall that surrounds the hazardous waste pit and screened on top of a gray silt unit that is 15 feet below the pit. (Two additional leachate extraction wells, EW-14 and EW-15, were also constructed inside the slurry wall, but it was found that they did not allow pumping at a high enough rate, so these two were not operated.) A gas extraction well was also constructed and operated within the pit. To the extent technically feasible, the extraction wells are operated with the goal of creating and maintaining an inward gradient across the slurry wall. This is only partly feasible due to the configuration of the underlying clay layer and the high rate of bio-fouling caused by the characteristics of the wastes at this location.

In 2013, MPCA constructed and began operating a full-scale system for removal of liquid and gas contaminants from the hazardous waste pit. The system has operated nearly continuously during the period of this FYR and has continued to remove highly contaminated vapor condensate. However, high levels of contaminated leachate have continued to leak from the pit. Leachate from within the pit is removed by pumping well EW-9, and leachate that escapes the pit is captured by additional extraction wells at the Site.

In 2017, MPCA, with the assistance of a contractor, performed an investigation of the hazardous waste pit, resulting in a report entitled *Pre-design Investigation Report, Industrial Waste Pit Removal Action*, dated June 1, 2017. The report included results of a field investigation and a conceptual design for removal of the pit. In November 2017, MPCA presented an overview of the conceptual removal plan to the public.

Surface Water

Surface water monitoring locations are shown in Appendix B, Figure 6. For this FYR, surface water monitoring results at the Site were compared to Class 2B surface water quality chronic criteria (for aquatic life and recreational use) under Minnesota Rules Chaper 7050. No VOCs were detected in the surface water samples. Arsenic, iron and manganese were the only compounds detected. Arsenic is the only one of these metals with surface water criteria, and the concentrations did not exceed the standard in any of the samples. These metals are non-organic contaminants and may be naturally-occurring. They

were detected at similar concentrations in samples from upstream and downstream of the landfill. The sampling data confirm that the landfill is not impacting the water in Coon Creek.

Groundwater

Plume Capture

The contaminant plume in groundwater at this Site exists beneath the landfill in the upper sand aquifer and extends north of the landfill in the direction of groundwater flow (App. B., Fig. 2, hatched area). The groundwater contamination plume is prevented from flowing beyond Coon Creek by a combination of pumping from seven groundwater extraction wells located along the south boundary of the creek, and potentially also by discharge to the creek of groundwater not captured by the pumping wells.

In 2016, MPCA, with the assistance of a contractor, conducted studies to evaluate groundwater flow directions and groundwater quality in the shallow sand aquifer (the aquifer affected by the Site) north of Coon Creek. As part of this investigation, four new groundwater monitoring wells were installed at two nested locations north of the creek (MW-26A/B and MW-39A/B, shown in App. B, Fig. 4). Results of the study are documented in a letter report dated June 28, 2016 entitled *Groundwater Assessment North of Coon Creek, Waste Disposal Engineering Inc. Closed Landfill, Andover, Minnesota*.

The new wells were sampled for VOCs and metals to look for possible evidence of landfill-related contaminants north of the creek. No VOCs were detected in three of the wells and estimated concentrations (below method reporting limits) of two VOCs were detected in one of the new wells, at levels several orders of magnitude below drinking water standards. Several naturally-occurring metals, including arsenic and manganese, were present in all four new wells. Of the metals, only manganese was present at concentrations above its drinking water standard. This is a common occurrence in many aquifers in Minnesota due to the natural occurrence of manganese in glacial drift and bedrock in the state. The sampling data from the 2016 report confirm that the landfill is not affecting groundwater north of Coon Creek. MPCA is also in the process of contacting homeowners with nearby wells screened in the upper sand aquifer for permission to sample their water to confirm that groundwater north of the creek remains unimpacted.

Water levels measured in the new wells and in existing monitoring wells document that groundwater flow is toward the creek from both sides of the creek (App. B, Fig. 5). Flow paths at the time of the 2016 study also suggest that the extraction wells may not by themselves be fully capturing the plume, and that the plume may be captured by a combination of extraction well pumping and discharge of some shallow groundwater to the creek. However, surface water monitoring data (discussed above) consistently demonstrate that the groundwater plume is not impacting the creek. The surface water data confirm that the RAO included in the ROD to eliminate or minimize discharge to the creek (Section VII of the ROD) is being met at the Site.

Comparison to Drinking Water Criteria

For this FYR, groundwater-monitoring results at the Site were compared to current drinking water standards that are the equivalent of the standards established in the ROD. The drinking water standards currently used are federal MCLs, State of Minnesota HRLs and State of Minnesota HBVs. Concentrations of a variety of organic contaminants exceed drinking water standards in groundwater beneath the landfill, as well as arsenic and manganese that are non-organic contaminants and may be in part naturally-occurring.

The locations of groundwater monitoring wells are shown in Appendix B, Figure 4. Groundwater monitoring results from wells that exceeded a drinking water standard in 2017 for organic contaminants are shown in Appendix B, Table 4. This table shows the current drinking water standard for each organic contaminant, as well as the ratio of the contaminant concentration to the lowest current drinking water standard (called the "risk ratio" in the table).

The most highly contaminated groundwater at the Site is captured by extraction well EW-9, located beneath the hazardous waste pit. At this location, trichloroethylene, cis-1,2 dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride and tetrachloroethylene are all present at over 1,000 times their respective drinking water standard. PCBs in the form of Arochlor 1242, and several other contaminants, were also captured by this extraction well at lower risk ratios.

Emerging Contaminants

The emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane was analyzed for in most extraction and monitoring wells in Spring 2017 and exceeded the HRL at 13 locations, as shown in Table 4 of Appendix B. The new wells added north of the creek in 2016 (MW-26 and MW-39 well nests) were also sampled for 1,4-dioxane. One of the wells, MW-26B, had a detection below the HRL. (Other organic contaminants were not detected at these locations.)

Another group of emerging contaminants known as per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) or perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) was not sampled for at the Site during the period of this FYR; however, effluent from the treatment pond was analyzed for these substances in 2006 and 2012. In 2006, no PFAS was detected at detection limits ranging from 0.5 to 1 μ g/L. By 2012, analytical methods had improved and six PFAS compounds were detected, as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. PFAS Compounds Detected in Treatment Pond Effluent (2012)

PFAS Compound	Concentration (µg/L)	Regulatory or Risk-Based Level
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	0.009	0.027 (MDH HBV) 0.070 (EPA Health Advisory*)
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.48	7 (MDH HRL)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.17	0.035 (MDH Risk Assessment Advice) 0.070 (EPA Health Advisory)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.074	ND (MDH RAA)
Perfluoropentanoic acid	0.093	
Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS)	0.014	ND (MDH RAA)

^{*}EPA's health advisory applies to PFOS and PFOA individually and combined.

Of the PFAS compounds detected in the effluent, PFOA exceeded the EPA Health Advisory and PFOA, PFHxA and PFHxS exceeded the MDH Risk Assessment Advice Level. A recommendation to conduct additional sampling for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS/PFCs to confirm the extent of the plume for these contaminants has been added to the recommendations section of this FYR.

Groundwater Trends

Groundwater trends were not evaluated for this FYR because the remedy is not a restoration remedy; however, in general, as the waste further degrades, contaminant concentrations in groundwater are expected to decline.

Comparison to Surface Water Criteria

As discussed above, some shallow groundwater that is not captured by the extraction wells at the Site may discharge into Coon Creek, which flows near residential areas and eventually to the Mississippi River. For this FYR, monitoring well data from six wells closest to the creek (A1/B1, A2/B2, A3/B3) were compared to Class 2B surface water quality chronic criteria (for aquatic life and recreational use) under Minnesota Rules Chapter 7050. No exceedances were found, confirming that the landfill is unlikely to be adversely impacting the surface water quality of Coon Creek. Surface water sampling of creek water (discussed above) also confirm that Coon Creek is not impacted by the landfill.

Treatment Discharge Compliance

After pre-treatment, the extracted groundwater is discharged to the public wastewater treatment system. Compliance with discharge standards is measured by sampling contaminated groundwater as it enters and exits the on-Site treatment system. The system has been in compliance with discharge standards during the period of this FYR.

Site Inspection

The inspection of the Site was conducted on November 13, 2017. In attendance were Leah Evison of EPA, and Dan McNamara of MPCA. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy.

No ponds were observed on the landfill surface which would indicate significant settlement. The vegetated landfill cover showed evidence of having been mowed. No issues were observed with regard to the operation of the landfill or gas venting system or the groundwater monitoring system. At the time of the inspection, extraction wells were being redeveloped, which is a normal maintenance procedure for this Site. MPCA noted that an area of minor erosion by the creek is undercutting the landfill fence at one location, and that repair was in process.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:

Yes.

In the major respects, the remedy is functioning as intended by the decision documents. However, as explained below, additional sampling is needed to confirm plume capture for certain contaminants. In addition, some remedy upgrades and modifications are not reflected in the decision document. This was also noted in the 2013 FYR.

A cap meeting Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste standards was constructed for the landfill and is properly maintained. The remedy selected in the ROD required a passive gas venting system, which was upgraded to an active gas collection system in 1998. The active gas system is operating successfully and no methane was detected in gas probes at the perimeter of the landfill during the period of this FYR.

Groundwater extraction wells are capturing the majority of the plume, and monitoring data indicate that discharge to Coon Creek, if any, is effectively preventing the plume from moving north of the creek. Plume capture needs to be confirmed for PFAS/PFCs, if present. One RAO in the ROD is to eliminate or minimize discharge to Coon Creek, and groundwater and surface water data confirm that the landfill is not impacting Coon Creek. The ROD anticipated groundwater treatment using air stripping and/or carbon adsorption with discharge of treated water to Coon Creek, but also recognized that final decisions about treatment and disposal would be made during design. Current treatment includes granulated activated carbon treatment for one extraction well containing PCBs and treatment in an aeration pond for other contaminants. Treated water is discharged to the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services public sewerage system rather than to Coon Creek. Treatment and discharge standards are being met.

A clay slurry wall was constructed around the hazardous waste pit with leachate extraction from beneath the pit and gas extraction from within the pit. The ROD anticipated that pumping in the pit would allow an inward hydraulic gradient to be maintained across the slurry wall. Pumping has not been able to maintain an inward gradient across the wall and an additional liquid and gas condensate removal system that was installed in the pit has also not stopped leakage from the pit. Contamination that escapes the pit is contained and treated in the groundwater treatment system, but this is costly and MPCA has obtained State funding to remove and properly dispose of hazardous wastes from the pit. Under its deferral agreement with MPCA, EPA retains authority over the Site to the extent that the proposed response actions are not "at least as protective of human health and environment as response actions required under CERCLA." MPCA has provided EPA with documents relevant to its proposed action and has agreed to document its decision consistent with existing Minnesota law and procedures.

O&M procedures, as implemented, will maintain the effectiveness of the remedies. O&M costs have increased in recent years, mainly due to PCB leakage from the hazardous waste pit. MPCA continues to monitor the Site for possible optimization and cost savings, and expects removal of the hazardous waste pit to reduce O&M costs in the future.

Access controls, including fencing, warning signs, and monitoring well locks, are in place and are effectively preventing exposure to contaminated materials. ICs are also in place and effective in preventing exposure.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:

Yes.

The ROD established groundwater cleanup goals as HRLs and MCLs rather than a numerical value, and MPCA compares groundwater monitoring results to current drinking water standards.

No new exposure pathways have been discovered at the Site and standardized risk assessment methodologies have not changed in a way that could adversely impact the protectiveness of the remedy. The groundwater plume is not a potential source of vapor intrusion into buildings because land use above the portion of the plume that extends beyond the waste boundary is open space and contaminant

concentrations in this area are low. In addition, Coon Creek acts as a hydraulic barrier to any potential vapor movement north of the creek. The area covered by the groundwater plume is under the responsibility and control of MPCA and the plume does not extend to areas of residential or other uses. The remedy is progressing as expected towards meeting RAOs.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No.

No other information has come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy. Groundwater monitoring results and monitoring of hydraulic gradients across the slurry wall suggest that comtaminant plume migration from the hazardous waste pit is not entirely contained. However, MPCA is successfully capturing and treating this contamination using the groundwater extraction and treatment system and continues to reduce contaminant mass in the pit using the vapor extraction system.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:
Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Vear Review:
I Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Vear Review:
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OU(s): 1	Issue Category: Monitoring				
	Issue: Additional sampling of extraction and monitoring wells for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS is needed to confirm plume capture.				
	Recommendation: Conduct additional sampling for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS to confirm plume capture for these contaminants.				
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Party Oversight Party Milestone Date Protectiveness Responsible				
No	Yes	State	EPA	6/30/2021	

OU(s): 2	Issue Category: Remedy Performance				
	Issue: The proposed removal of the wastes from within the hazardous waste pit is not anticipated by the ROD.				
	Recommendation: Document a remedy change decision consistent with Minnesota law and procedures and ensure that the design and implementation of the action to remove wastes from within the hazardous waste pit is at least as protective as the remedy selected in the ROD.				
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date	
No	Yes	State	EPA	12/31/2019	

OTHER FINDINGS

In addition, the following are recommendations that were identified during the FYR, but do not affect current nor future protectiveness:

 MPCA should document past and upcoming changes to the remedy related to the gas control system, groundwater treatment methods, and hazardous waste pit removal, consistent with existing Minnesota law and procedures.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENTS

Protectiveness Statement(s)					
<i>Operable Unit:</i> 1	Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective				
ъ					

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy at OU1 currently protects human health and the environment because the groundwater plume is captured and treated, and groundwater-use restrictions are in place and effective. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness: conduct additional sampling for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS/PFCs to confirm plume capture for these contaminants.

	Protectiveness Statement(s)
Operable Unit: 2	Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective
D	

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy at OU2 currently protects human health and the environment because the landfill cap and active gas collection system are in place and being effectively maintained, gas probes adjacent to residences demonstrate current protectiveness, and land use controls are in place and effective. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness: document a remedy change decision consistent with Minnesota law and procedures and ensure that the design and implementation of the action to remove wastes from within the hazardous waste pit is at least as protective as the remedy selected in the ROD.

Sitewide Protectiveness Statement

Protectiveness Determination:

Short-term Protective

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy for the Site is currently protective of human health and the environment in the short-term because there is no evidence of a cap breach, the groundwater plume is captured, existing Site uses are consistent with the objectives of the land and groundwater-use restrictions, and institutional controls are in place and effective. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness: conduct additional sampling for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS/PFCs to confirm plume capture for these contaminants; and document a remedy change decision consistent with Minnesota law and procedures and ensure that the design and implementation of the action to remove wastes from within the hazardous waste pit is at least as protective as the remedy selected in the ROD.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR report for the Waste Disposal Engineering Superfund Site is required no less than five years from EPA's signature date of this review.

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

ROD for Waste Disposal Engineering Site, signed by EPA

Five-Year Review for Waste Disposal Engineering Site, signed by EPA April 26, 2013

Methane gas monitoring data from 2013 through 2017, MPCA

Groundwater monitoring data from 2013 through 2017, MPCA

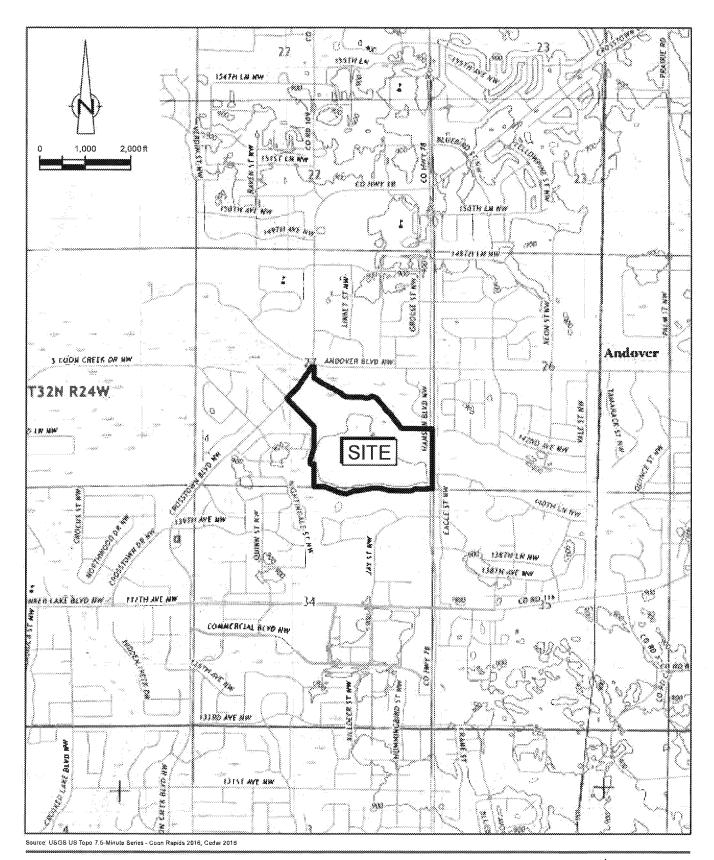
Work Plan, Pre-design Investigation, Waste Disposal Engineering, Inc. Closed Landfill, Andover, Minnesota, GHD Services, Inc., November 21, 2016

Pre-design Investigation Report, Industrial Waste Pit Removal Action, GHD Services, Inc., June 1, 2017

Groundwater Assessment North of Coon Creek, Waste Disposal Engineering Inc. Closed Landfill, Andover, Minnesota, GHD Services, Inc., June 28, 2016

MPCA Closed Landfill Program public presentation *Waste Disposal Engineering (WDE)* Landfill, November 29, 2017

APPENDIX B: FIGURES AND ADDITIONAL TABLES



(411)

WASTE DISPOSAL ENGINEERING INC. CLOSED LANDFILL ANDOVER, MINNESOTA INDUSTRIAL WASTE PIT

11129194-17 May 8, 2017

SITE LOCATION

SHEET NO. 1

FIGURE 1

SCOTT

OLP GW Area of Concent Waxie Disposal Bretheening Landill

MINNESOTA POLLUTION

Land Manager: Shawn Ruotsinoja Engineer: Ben Klismith Site Contacts

Hydrogeologist: Lauren Larkin Date Updated:12/5/2017

Site Features

Waste Footprint

Groundwater Plume

Groundwater Area of Concern

groundwater may be affected by landfill contamination. An area where the

Land Management Area

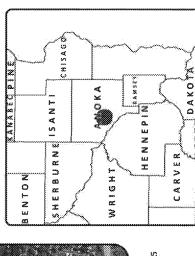
Designates the property that is under the responsibility for the purpose of taking and control of the MPCA

Monitoring Well

environmental response actions.

- Sealed (4)
- Active (72)

Pumping Wells (8)





the accuracy, currency, suitability or reliability of this data for any purpose. This map depicts a reasonable approximation of impacts from the landfill only and makes no inference about DISCLAIMER: The State of Minnesota makes no representations or warranties to the user as to impacts from other potential sources.

Meters Feet

ODP Vedience Ares of Corresing

Minnesota Pollution

Control Agency

Mydrogeologist: Ingrid Verhagen

Site Features

Engineer: Peter Tiffany

Land Manager: Jean Hanson

Site Contacts



Methane Area of Concern

Area surrounding the landfill

that may be impacted by

subsurface migration of

methane gas.

Designates the property that

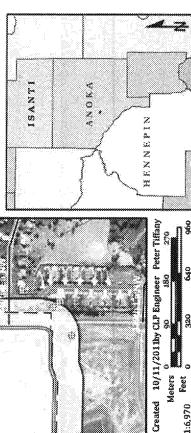
is under the responsibility

and control of the MPCA.

Land Management Area

Waste Footprint

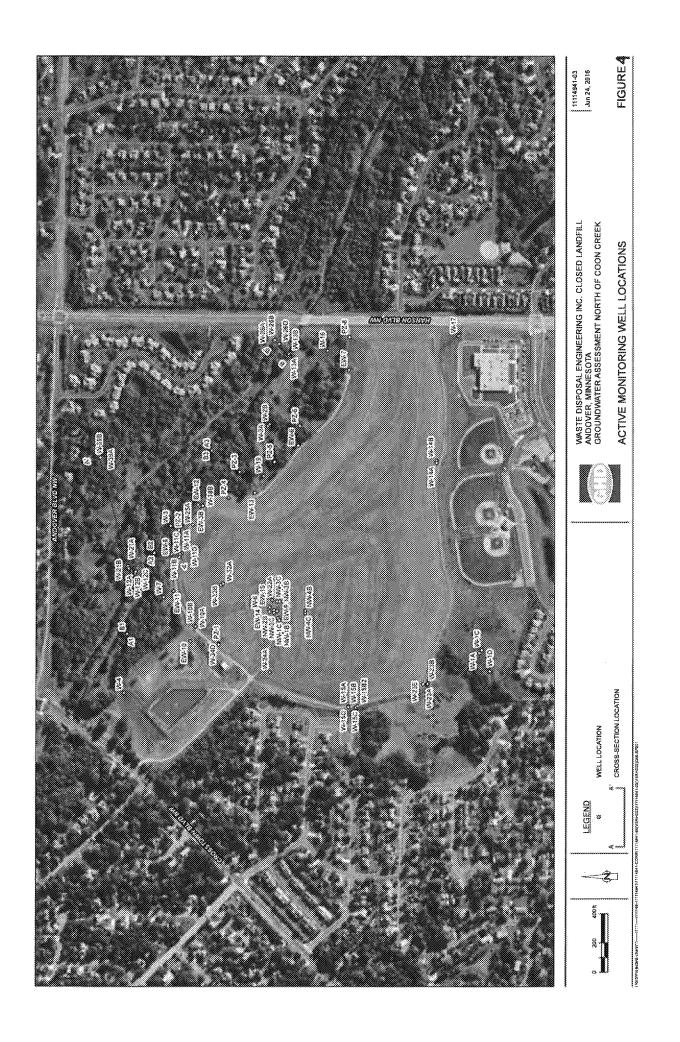
Gas Prube

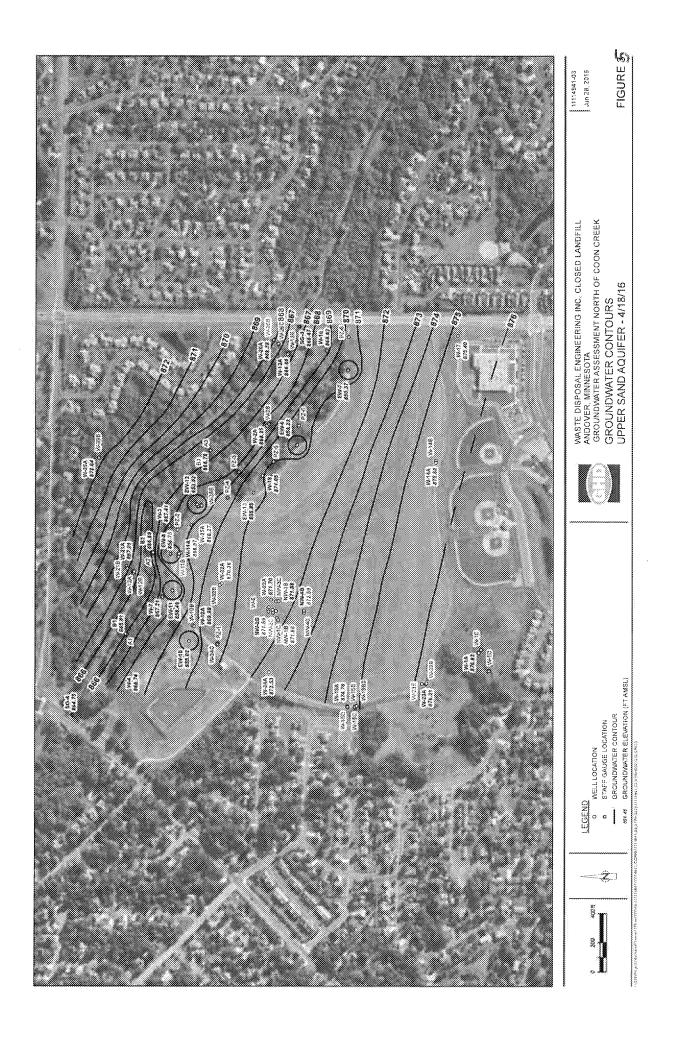


320

1:6,970

Meters Feet





Surface Water Monitoring Locations Waste Disposal Buginearing Landfil



MONTH SOLVENCY

Site Contacts
Land Manager: Shawn Ruotsínoja
Engineer: Ben Klismith

Hydrogeologist: Lauren Larkin

Date Updated:2/13/2018

Site Features

Type

Surface Water

Groundwater Plume

Groundwater Plume

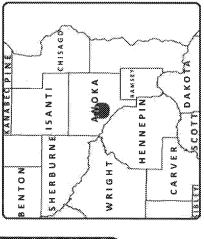
Creek

Land Management Area

Designates the property that

[] is under the responsibility
 and control of the MPCA

for the purpose of taking
 environmental response actions.



Meters ** Feet

1:12,830

the accuracy, currency, suitability or reliability of this data for any purpose. This map depicts a reasonable approximation of impacts from the landfill only and makes no inference about impacts from other potential sources.

FIGURE 6

Table 4. Groundwater Exceedances of Lowest Drinking Water Standard
Spring 2017 (ug/L)

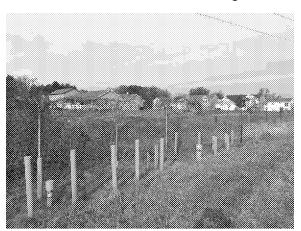
	Sample		f				Risk
Well	Date	Chemical	Result	MCL	HRL	HBV	Ratio
EW-9	5/9/2017	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	28000	200	9000		3
A1	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	110		1		110
A2	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	120		1		120
B1	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	7.9		1		8
B2	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	81		1		81
B3	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	36		1		36
EW-10	5/9/2017	1,4-Dioxane	25		1		25
EW-13	5/9/2017	1,4-Dioxane	85		1		85
EW-9	2/7/2017	1,4-Dioxane	4600		1		4600
NW-4B	5/9/2017	1,4-Dioxane	390		1		390
W-10A	5/10/2017	1,4-Dioxane	1.4		1		1
W-10B	5/10/2017	1,4-Dioxane	390		1		390
W-13B	5/9/2017	1,4-Dioxane	240		1		240
W-4	5/8/2017	1,4-Dioxane	5.9		1		6
EW-9	5/9/2017		6100		4000		2 7
EW-9		Aroclor 1242	2.8	0.5	0.4		7
NW-2C		Aroclor 1242	3.8	0.5	0.4		10
A2	5/8/2017	Benzene	2.6	5	2		1
B2	5/8/2017	Benzene	3.6	5	2		2 2 1 5 5
EW-11	3/6/2017	Benzene	3.5	5	2		2
EW-11	5/9/2017	Benzene	2.5	5	2		1
EW-12	5/9/2017	Benzene	9.2	5	2		. 5
EW-13	3/6/2017	Benzene	9.9	5	2		5
EW-8	5/9/2017	Benzene	3.9	5	2		2
NW-1B	5/9/2017	Benzene	7.5	5	2		4
NW-2B	5/9/2017	Benzene	17	5	2		9
NW-2C	5/9/2017	Benzene	4.2	5	2		2 4
NW-3B	5/9/2017	Benzene	8.4	5	2		
NW-3C	5/9/2017	Benzene	2.1	5	2		1
NW-4B	5/9/2017	Benzene	15	5	2		1 8
NW-4C	5/9/2017	Benzene	4	5 5	2		2
W-10B	5/10/2017		2.9		2		1
W-13B	5/9/2017		8.2	5	2		4
W-2A	5/9/2017		2.4	, 5	2		1
W-3	5/8/2017	Benzene	11	5 5	2 2 2		6
W-32A	5/9/2017	Benzene	64	5	2		32
W-32B	5/9/2017	Benzene	3.5	5	2		2
EW-13	5/9/2017	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	7	70	50	6	. 1
EW-9	5/9/2017	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	19000	70	50	6	3167
W-10B	5/10/2017	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	8	70		6	1
EW-9	5/9/2017	meta & para Xylene mix	5300	10,000	300		18
NW-2B	5/9/2017	meta & para Xylene mix	390	10,000	300		1
W-32A	5/9/2017	meta & para Xylene mix	1100	10,000	300		
EW-9	5/9/2017	Methyl ethyl ketone	11000		4000		4 3
EW-9	5/9/2017	Methyl isobutyl ketone	3900		300		13
EW-9	5/9/2017	o-Xylene	2300	10,000			8

EW-9	5/9/2017	Tetrachloroethylene	5400	5	4	 1350
EW-9	5/9/2017	Tetrahydrofuran	8600		600	14
NW-2B	5/9/2017	Tetrahydrofuran	1100		600	2
EW-9	5/9/2017	Toluene	11000	1000	200	55
NW-2B	5/9/2017	Toluene	410	1000	200	 2
EW-9	5/9/2017	Trichloroethylene	6200	5	0.4	15500
A1	5/8/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.22	2	0.2	1
A2	5/8/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.5	2	0.2	3
EW-11	3/6/2017	Vinyl chloride	1.2	2	0.2	6
EW-11	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.85	2	0.2	4
EW-13	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.92	2	0.2	5
EW-9	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	580	2	0.2	2900
NW-1C	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	5	2	0.2	25
NW-2B	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.42	2	0.2	2
NW-2C	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.62	2	0.2	3
W-10B	5/10/2017	Vinyl chloride	4.7	2	0.2	24
W-21B	5/8/2017	Vinyl chloride	10	2	0.2	50
W-2A	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.27	2	0.2	1
W-3	5/8/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.34	2	0.2	2
W-32A	5/9/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.51	2	0.2	3
W-4	5/8/2017	Vinyl chloride	0.62	2	0.2	3

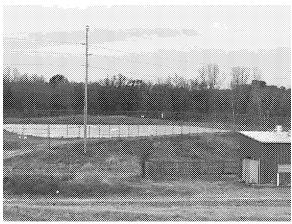
Appendix C. Site Inspection Photos & Checklist



Landfill surface with ball field in background



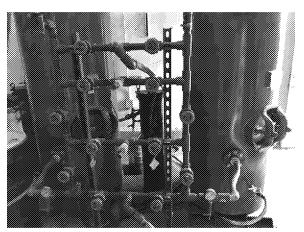
Groundwater monitoring wells located between landfill and residences



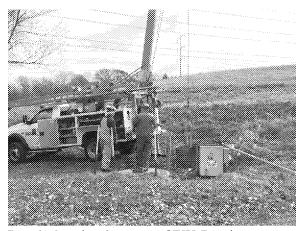
Fenced groundwater treatment pond



Extraction well flow meters



PCB treatment tanks



Repair & redevelopment of EW-7 underway

Site Inspection Checklist

I. SITE IN	FORMATION
Site name: Waste Disposal Engineering	Date of inspection: 11/13/17
Location and Region: Andover, MN, Region 5	EPA ID: MND980609119
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: EPA	Weather/temperature: High 30's F, overcast
☑ Access controls	 ☐ Monitored natural attenuation ☑ Groundwater containment ☑ Vertical barrier walls
Attachments: Inspection team roster attached	☐ Site map attached

		II. INTERVIE	WS (Check all that apply)	
1.	O&M site manager	Shawn Ruotsinoja Name	Land Manager Title	multiple Date
	Interviewed □at site		Phone no.	Date
			incorporated into FYR report_	
2.	O&M staffDan M	cNamara Name	Field Rep Title	11/13/17 Date
	Interviewed: ⊠at site		Phone no.	Date
			corporated into FYR report	
3.	office, police dep deeds, or other ci	artment, office of public I ty and county offices, etc.	health or environmental health,) Fill in all that apply.	pal offices, emergency response zoning office, recorder of
	Agency		-	
		Name	Title	Date Phone no.
	Problems; sugges	tions; □Report attached		
	Agency		_	
	Contact	Name	Title	Date Phone no.
	Problems: sugges			
	Agency			
	Contact		_	
		Name	Title	Date Phone no.
	Problems; sugges	tions; LReport attached		
			-	
	Contact	Name	Title	Date Phone no.
	Problems; sugges	tions; Report attached		
4.	Other interview	s (optional) Report att	ached.	

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual Readily available Up to date N/A As-built drawings Readily available Up to date N/A Maintenance logs Readily available Up to date N/A Remarks
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response plan ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ N/A ☐ Remarks ☐ ☐ N/A ☐ N/A ☐ N/A
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks
4.	Permits and Service Agreements ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Air discharge permit ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Effluent discharge ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Waste disposal, POTW ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Other permits ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A Remarks ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A
5.	Gas Generation Records ⊠ Readily available ⊠ Up to date □ N/A Remarks
6.	Settlement Monument Records ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A Remarks
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records ⊠ Readily available ⊠ Up to date □ N/A Remarks
8.	Leachate Extraction Records □ Readily available □ Up to date □ N/A Remarks_Only applicable to hazardous waste pit; landfill is unlined.
9.	Discharge Compliance Records □ Air □ Readily available □ Up to date □ N/A ☑ Water (effluent) ☑ Readily available ☑ Up to date □ N/A Remarks
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks □ Up to date ⋈ N/A

			IV. O&M COSTS	
1.	O&M Organizatio	in-house		ral Facility
2.	☐ Readily available ☐ Funding mechan	Up to Up to ism/agreement estimate		eakdown attached
	Date T Date T	Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date	Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	□ Breakdown attached
3.			n O&M Costs During R	

V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS 🗵 A	pplicable	: □ N/A	
A. Fencing			
1. Fencing damaged ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Gates RemarksMPCA reports erosion under the fence in one spot on the lis near the creek. They are in the process of fixing it	N side of	the landfill wh	ere the fence
B. Other Access Restrictions			
1. Signs and other security measures		□ N/A	
C. Institutional Controls (ICs)			
1. Implementation and enforcement			
	☐ Yes	⊠ No □ N/	A
Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced	☐ Yes	⊠ No □ N/	A
Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by)MPCA Field Rep s on-site work	ite visits	& MPCA O&N	A contractor
Responsible party/agencyMPCA			
ContactShawn RuotsinojaLand Manager		(651) 75′	7-2683
Name Title	Date	Phone no.	
Pararting is up to data (see helevy)	□ Yes	□ No	□ N/A
(☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A
Reports are verified by the lead agency (see below)	105		LI IVA
Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met	⊠ Yes	□ No	□ N/A
	☐ Yes	⊠ No	□ N/A
Other problems or suggestions: Report attached			
ICIAP in development by State, so reporting will happen in future verbal interviews		s review was ba	ased on
2. Adequacy ⊠ ICs are adequate □ ICs are inadequate Remarks		□ N/.	A
D. General			
Vandalism/trespassing □ Location shown on site map ☒ No va Remarks			
2. Land use changes on site ⋈ N/A Remarks			

3.	Land use changes off site Remarks_	e ⊠ N/A	
		VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS	
A.	Roads Applicable	□ N/A	
1.		☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Roads adequate ☐ N/A	
В.	Other Site Conditions		
	Remarks		
	VII	. LANDFILL COVERS 🛛 Applicable 🖂 N/A	
A.	Landfill Surface		
1.	Areal extent	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Settlement not evident ☐ Depth ment not evident, but small area of minor settling with no ponding noted on SW	
2.	Cracks Lengths Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Widths Depths ☐ Cracking not evident	
3.	Erosion Areal extentRemarks	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Erosion not evident Depth	
4.	Holes Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Holes not evident Depth	MANAGEMENT
5.		☐ Grass ☐ Cover properly established ☐ No signs of stress size and locations on a diagram)	
6.	Remarks	ored rock, concrete, etc.) 🗵 N/A	CHARLES

7.	Bulges Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Height	⊠ Bulges not evident
8.	Wet Areas/Water Damage ☐ Wet areas ☐ Ponding ☐ Seeps ☐ Soft subgrade Remarks	 ☑ Wet areas/water damage not ev ☐ Location shown on site map 	Areal extent Areal extent Areal extent Areal extent
9.	Areal extent	☐ Location shown on site map	-
B. Ben	(Horizontally constructed mounds	☐ N/A of earth placed across a steep landfi surface runoff and intercept and cor	Il side slope to interrupt the slope in any one of the runoff to a lined channel.)
1.		☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay
2.	Bench Breached Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay
3.	Bench Overtopped Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay
C. Let	(Channel lined with erosion control	☐ N/A Il mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabion ne runoff water collected by the bene	s that descend down the steep side ches to move off of the landfill cover
1.	Settlement	Depth	evidence of settlement
2.	Material type	ntion shown on site map ⊠ No e Areal extent	-
3.	Areal extent	ntion shown on site map 🛛 🖾 No e Depth	evidence of erosion

4.	Undercutting			_	
5.	Obstructions Type □ Location shown on site map Size Remarks	Areal extent			
6.	Excessive Vegetative Growth ☐ No evidence of excessive growth ☐ Vegetation in channels does not obstru ☐ Location shown on site map RemarksSome small woody vegetation before it gets larger	ct flow Areal extent on in channels, not a	ody shrubs	low but should be add	ressed
D. Cov	er Penetrations 🗵 Applicable 🗆 N/.	A			
1.	Gas Vents	nctioning ⊠ Rout □ Nee	ds Maintenance	□ N/A	
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes ⊠ Properly secured/locked ⊠ Fu □ Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	☐ Need	ds Maintenance	□ N/A	
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Fu ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration RemarksMonitoring wells do not per cover	nctioning	tinely sampled ds Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A	
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells ⊠ Properly secured/locked ⊠ Fu □ Evidence of leakage at penetration RemarksLeachate extracted from haza	☐ Need	tinely sampled ds Maintenance	⊠ Good condition □ N/A	
5.	Settlement Monuments		tinely surveyed	⊠ N/A	
E. Gas	Collection and Treatment	olicable			

1.	Gas Treatment Facilities ☑ Flaring ☑ Good condition Remarks	☐ Thermal destruction ☐ Collection for reuse
2.	Remarks	anifolds and Piping Needs Maintenance
3.	⊠ Good condition	es (e.g., gas monitoring of adjacent homes or buildings) □ Needs Maintenance □ N/A
F.	Cover Drainage Layer	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	☑ Functioning ☐ N/A
2.	_	☐ N/A
G.	Detention/Sedimentation Pon	nds ⊠ Applicable □ N/A
1.	Siltation Areal extent_ ⊠ Siltation not evident Remarks	Depth \(\Dag{N/A}\)
2.	⊠ Erosion not evident	xtentDepth
3.	Outlet Works Remarks	☐ Functioning ☐ N/A
4.	Dam Remarks	☐ Functioning ☐ N/A
H.	Retaining Walls	☐ Applicable N/A
1.	Deformations Horizontal displacement_ Rotational displacement_ Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Deformation not evident Vertical displacement ———————————————————————————————————
2.		☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Degradation not evident

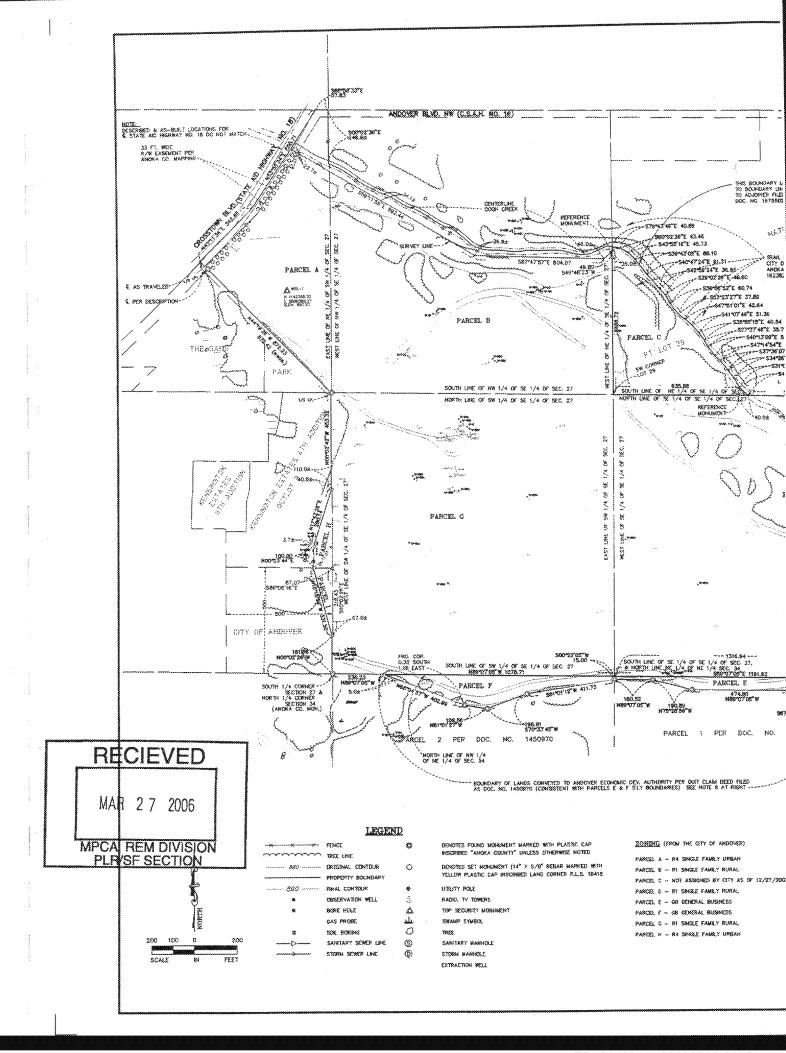
I. Peri	meter Ditches/Off-Site Discharge Applicable N/A
1.	Siltation
2.	Vegetative Growth □ Location shown on site map □ N/A □ Vegetation does not impede flow Areal extent Type Remarks
3.	Erosion
4.	Discharge Structure □ Functioning □ N/A Remarks
	VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS 🗵 Applicable 🗔 N/A
1.	Settlement □ Location shown on site map ⊠ Settlement not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
2.	Performance Monitoring Type of monitoring ☐ Performance not monitored Frequency ☐ Evidence of breaching Head differential ☐ Remarks ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring results near hazarous waste pit indicate periodic breaching ☐ Differentials & groundwater monitoring Differentials & groundwater monitoring Differentials & groundwater monitoring Differentials & groundwater monitoring Differentials Differentials & groundwater monitoring Differentials Dif
	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES Applicable N/A
A. Gro	undwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines 🗵 Applicable 🔲 N/A
1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells properly operating ☒ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A RemarksAll except EW-7 operating in good condition. EW-7 shut down during repair of pitless adapter
2.	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment Not reviewed □ Readily available □ Good condition □ Requires upgrade □ Needs to be provided Remarks □

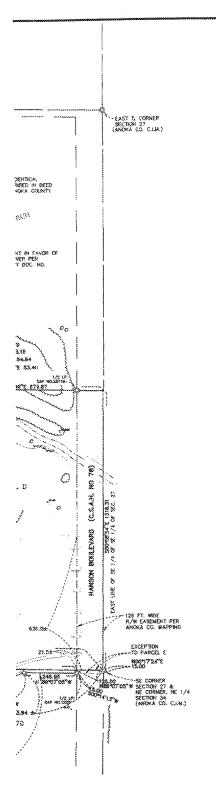
B. Sur	face Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment □ Readily available □ Good condition □ Requires upgrade □ Needs to be provided Remarks □
C. Tre	atment System Applicable N/A
1.	Treatment Train (Check components that apply) Metals removal Oil/water separation Bioremediation Air stripping Carbon adsorbers Filters Additive (e.g., chelation agent, flocculent) Others Aeration pond Sodo condition Needs Maintenance Sampling ports properly marked and functional Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date Equipment properly identified Quantity of groundwater treated annually Quantity of surface water treated annually Remarks Areation pond in good condition, but sprayer needed a re-start at the time of the inspection.
2.	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional) Not reviewed N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
3.	Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels Not reviewed □ N/A □ Good condition □ Proper secondary containment □ Needs Maintenance Remarks □
4.	Discharge Structure and Appurtenances □ N/A □ Good condition □ Needs Maintenance Remarks □
5.	Treatment Building(s) □ N/A □ Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) □ Needs repair □ Chemicals and equipment properly stored Remarks

6.	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) ☑ Properly secured/locked ☑ Functioning ☑ Routinely sampled ☑ Good condition ☐ All required wells located ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A RemarksReviewed selected wells, but State reports all in good condition
D. Mo	onitoring Data
1.	Monitoring Data ⊠ Is routinely submitted on time ⊠ Is of acceptable quality
2.	Monitoring data suggests: ☐ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining
E. M	onitored Natural Attenuation
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) □ Properly secured/locked □ Functioning □ Routinely sampled □ Good condition □ All required wells located □ Needs Maintenance □ N/A Remarks
	X. OTHER REMEDIES
	None
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS See text of Five-Year Review
A.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.). (see text of FYR)
В.	Adequacy of O&M

	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.	
Ţ.	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems	
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromis the future.	ed in
) .	Opportunities for Optimization	
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.	

Appendix D: Institutional Control Area Maps





BUILDING SET-BACK REQUIREMENTS (FROM the CITY OF ANDOVER)

HARSON BLVD, (C.S.A.H. NO. 78) - 50 FT. ERCESTOWN BLVD. (CO. RD. MO. 18) - 80 FT. CORON CREEK OF WEITLAND ~ 18 FT. ENTERNOS LOT LENE - 10 FT. REAR LIST LINE - 50 FT.

LANDFILL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL A (P.IO. # 27-32-24-31-9007)

All that part of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Duarter of Section 27 Township 32 Range 24 Analis County, Minnesota, descr

Commencing of the enthances corner in which Northwest Quester at the Southheest Quester, thence heaterly abong the north first thereof for SS.6 feed to the center that of Carty to All Highway No. 18. thence South 12 degrees 55 minutes Next for DS.0.7 feet along sold center like, thence South 14 minutes (A.C.6.5 feet) and the southeast of Carty to SC.6.5 feet along, sold center for the theory of Carty to SC.6.5 feet along sold center for the South 15 degrees 25 minutes Day 25 minutes Day 27.00 feet to the southeast center of add Northwest Day 16 of Carty to the southeast center of add Northwest Day 16 of Carty to the Southeast Quester of Southeast Quester of Southeast Quester (the point of commencement).

Subject to the righter-of-way of C.S.A.W. No. 18 and C.S.A.H. No. 18

PARCEL E (P.D. 8 27-33-24-43-0001)

All that part of the Northwest Overter of Southerest Quarter of Section 27 Township X2 Hange 24, Anaho County, Minnesota, tying south of the center line of Count Tradit.

PARCEL C (PLD. # 27-19-24-41-0122) That part of Lett 29, Stock 1, NATUREE RUN CLC NO. 98, Among Sounty, Minnesota, Generated on Minnesota part of Lett 29, Stock 1, NATUREE RUN CLC NO. 98, Among Sounty, Minnesota, Generated on Minnesota

PARCEL D (P.LO, § 27-32-24-44-0001)

The Southwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter Section 27 Township 32 Range 14, Anaka County, Minnesota

Subject to the right-of-way of County Road No. 78.

PARCEL E (P.IO. § 34-32-24-11-0002)

AS that part of the Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter of Section 34 Township 32 Range 24, Anaka County, Minnesota, described as follows

Beginning at northwest corner of the Northwest Courter of Northwest Courter, there is knot 88 degrees OS misufes 39 seconds West along ports line of add forthwest Courter of Northwest Courter of Nor

PARCEL F (FID. # 34-32-24-12-6002)

AR that part of the Northwest Duarter of Northwest Duarter of Section 34 Toxnehip 32 Range 24, Annex County, Minnesotta, described as follows:

Beginning at northeest center of sold Borthwest Duarter of Northwest Quarter, thence North 86 decrees 08 minutes 38 seconds West along north 18th and Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter (1978.7) feet, thence South 66 degrees 58 minutes 11 seconds East 180.19 feet, thence South 61 degree 10 minutes 11 seconds East 180.19 feet more 100.55 feet, thence Footh 62 degrees 38 minutes 11 seconds East 180.19 feet from North 100 degrees 38 minutes 13 seconds East 181.73 feet more or issue to a point on the east line of sold Northwest Quarter of North-100 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds East 181.73 feet more or issue to a point on the east line of sold Northwest Quarter of North-100 degrees 10 minutes 44 seconds Gest along sold feet to the point of beginning, and place to a seconds of record.

PARCEL G (P.ID. 8 27-32-24-43-0001)

The Southwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter of Section 27 Township 32 Range 24, Anaka County, Minnesota

PARCEL H (F.O. # 27-32-24-34-6038)

Oction A. Kensington Estates 4th Addition, occording to the recorded plot thereof, Anako County, Minnesota.

PARCEL 1 (Port of P.I.D. § 27-32-24-34-6003)

All that part of the southerny 500,00 feet of the costory 500,00 feet of the Southeast Overter of the Southwest Overter of Section 27, Taxinarila 32, Ronge 24, Anako County, Minnesofo, described on follows:

Beylanting at the marketest corner of sold southerty 500.00 feet of the easterly 500.00 feet, asid northwest corner also being the southerest corner of CUROT A KENSINGTON ESTATES 499 ADDSTROK, according to the recorded pict thereof, thence on a assumed bearing of North 80 degrees 05 minutes resconds likes a long the northerty lone of sold excitanty 500.00 feet of the section) 500.00 feet and the southerest corner of sold OURCIT A thence South 15 degrees 15 minutes 27 seconds Dat 1 or 33,50 feet by the easterly since of sold DURCIT As thence South 15 degrees 15 minutes 27 seconds Dat 1 or 33,50 feet by the easterly since of sold Southerest Course of the Southerest corner of sold OURCIT As thence South 15 degrees 15 minutes 27 seconds Dat 1 or 33,50 feet to the easterly since of sold Southerest Course of the Sou

- 1.) COORDINATE CATUM AND BEARING BASIS MINNESOTA STATE PLANE NAC 83 (1988) US PEET
- 2.) VERTICAL DATUM, NOVO 29 US FEET
- 3.) TOPOGRAPHIC DATA (BASE MAPPING) FROM CAPI, BOLANDER & SONS, INC. 1993/1994, SUPPLEMENTED BY GLENN REMSEN COMPANIES JULY, 1868 AND SUMDE LAND SURVEYING SEPTEMBER 1889.
- 4.) POSITION OF PERMITTER PENCE DETERMINED BY UPS FIELD SURVEY 10/15/02
- 5.) MANHOLE LOCATIONS AND INVERT INFORMATION ON CO. RD. 16 DETAINED BY URS FIELD SURVEY 12/18/02
- E.) AREA = 5.196.426 SO. FT. (119.283 AC.) OROSS
- 5,000,702 SO, FT. (114,800 AC.) NET (LESS ROAD HIGHT-OF-WAY)
- 7.) ROTATE BEARNICS FOR PARCEL A AS DESCRIBED 258°25'26" CLOCKWISE TO MATCH BASIS OF BEARNIGE SHOWN HEREON BOTATE BEAGINGS FOR PARCEL C AS DESCRIBED ROYOU'ST' CLOCKWISE TO MATCH BASIS OF BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ROTATE BEARNISS FOR PARCELS E & F AS DESCRIBED 179°SE'28" CLOCKINGE TO MATCH BASIS OF BEARNISS SHOWN HEREOM
- E.) ORIGINAL DATE OF ISSUE ~ 12/27/03
- 8.) PER OUT CLAIM DEED FROM THE CITY OF ANDINER TO THE ANDONER EUDINOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY PARCELS ?
 AND 2 SHOWN HEREON (LYMIC SOLTHERLY OF AND ADJACENT TO SURVEYED PARCELS E & F) ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING COMPITIONS

NO DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERATION OF ANY PORTIONS OF SAMP PARCELS 1 # 2 LYING WITHIN 200 FRET OF THE SOUTHERLY SOURCEMENTS OF SURVEYEEZ PARCELS E # F

no development or alteration of the morth 425 feet of the west 450 feet of northwest quarter of the mortheast Olaster of section 34 (prohibits development of that part of pascel 2 shown hereon lying the above described

NO ATHLETIC FIELDS (INCLIDENC OUTSILDS) WAY OF CONSTRUCTED WITHIN 62 FEET OF THE SOUTHERLY BOLANDARIES OF SURVEYED PARKELS E & F

INC SHRUBS ON TREES MAY BE PLANTED WITHIN SO FEET OF THE SOUTHERN'Y BOUNDARRS OF SURVEYED PARCELS & & F

subject to the heed for envaronmental monotoring a response actions, no groundwater may be extracted within bod Fert of the southerly boundaries of subjects parcels it a f

ANY BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON PRINCELS : & 2 SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO PROTECT OCCUPANTS FROM THE BITLIFETTEN OF LAMPFIL GAS.

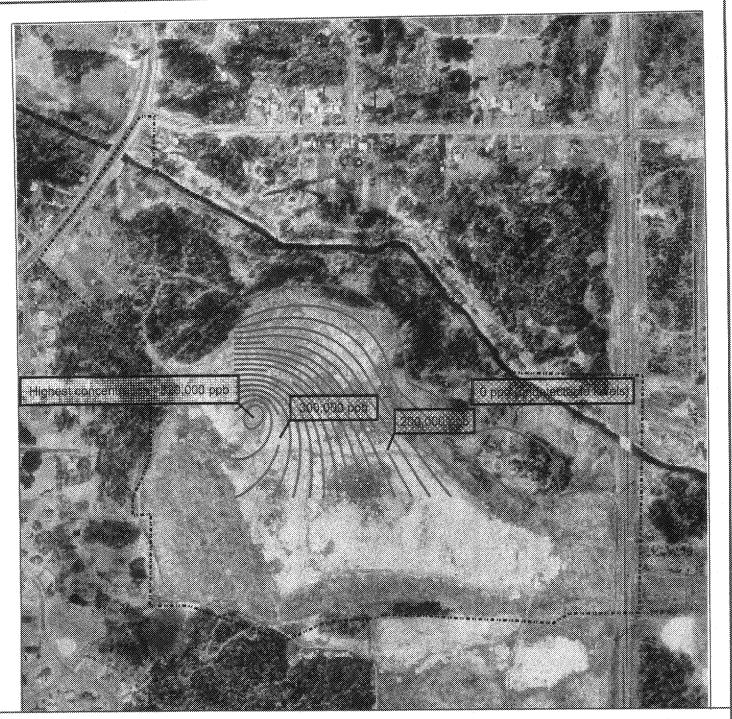
ě A 81.
3. NAME: WGE-809-->
1.181; 17/34-32-34

COUNTY: ANDRA
NWS, RO.: DRAWN BY: 20,00 SURVEY NOER MY AT I AM A OR UNDER MINNESOTA, THAT THIS SURVE C. ME, OR UNDER IN M. AND THAT I A MD SURVEYOR UN SURVEYOR NO. 154 HEREBY CERTIF WAS PREPARED E DIRECT SUPERVIS DULY LICENSED L THE LAWS OF TH E. DAHL, 4 CETTA MIN. 200m 200m 260m 0 74

POLLUMON AGENCY SURVIEW THE WDE LANDFILL MINNESOTA CONTROL BOUNDARY HE

SHEET NO 1

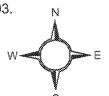
Ame



VOC Levels: Base of Upper Sand Aquifer,
September 2003 500 0 500 Feet

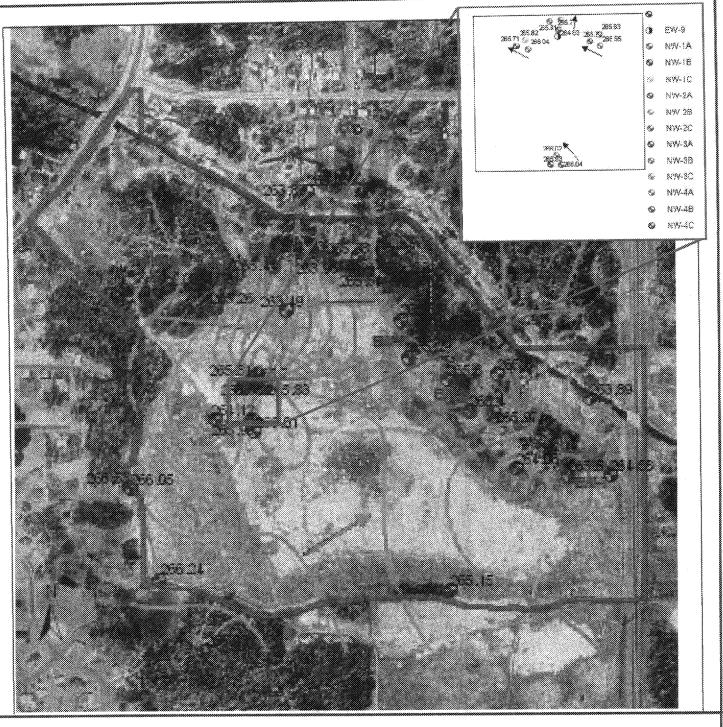
^, ∕ Site boundary

Contour line indicating VOC level, September 2003. (Contour interval: 10,000 ppb.)



Source: MPCA, November 2004

Figure Z



Flow at the Base of Upper Sand Aquifer, September 2003

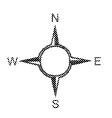
Site boundary

B Sept 2003 CI= 0.5 m

Upper Sand Ease Elevation

EW Wells

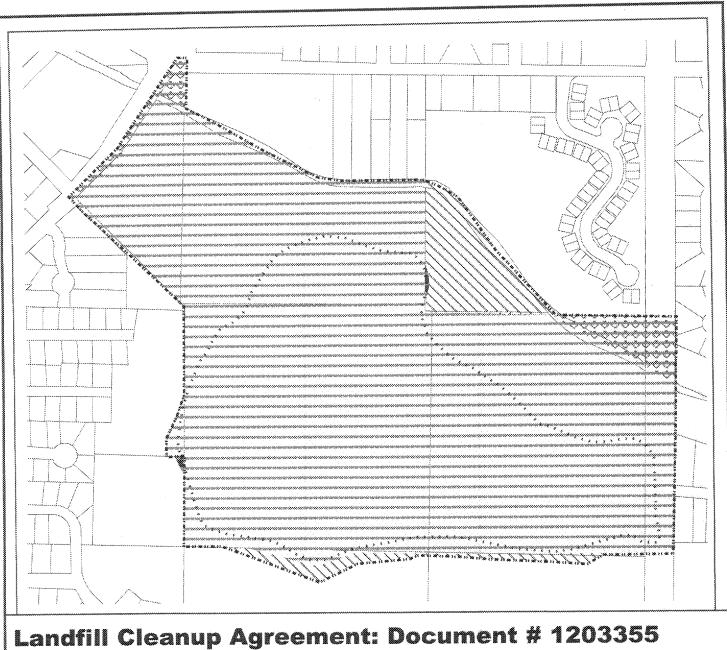
Direction of Flow



500 Feet

Source: MPCA, November 2004

Figure 3



Site boundary

Parcel boundaries

Refuse boundary

Landfill Cleanup Agreement

"Tax-Forfeited Property": No structures without MPCA approval. Any structure must protect from infiltration of landfill gas.

"Tax-Forfeited Property": No structures without MPCA approval. Any structure must protect from infiltration of landfill gas. No equipment or materials placed without MPCA approval, except outside fence in Hanson Blvd ROW. No public access or development except in Hanson Blvd ROW (except for existing easements.) No groundwater extraction other than remediation (does not apply to existing wells.) Dewatering for public works must have MPCA approval. No installation of drinking water wells without MPCA approval. No installation of utilities west of Hanson Blvd without MPCA approval. Expansion or reconstruction of Hanson Blvd needs MPCA approval. All restrictions must pass to future owners.

"WDE Qualified Facility": County shall not plant trees or shrubs that might disturb the landfill cap.

"Excluded Property": Land that is part of the WDE facility property but is excluded from most of the restrictions of the Landfill Cleanup Agreement.

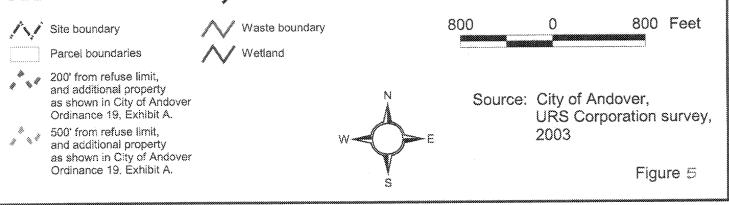
Land defined in Landfill Cleanup Agreement as "WDE Qualified Facility", but not included in descriptions of "Tax-Forfeited Property" or "Excluded Property".

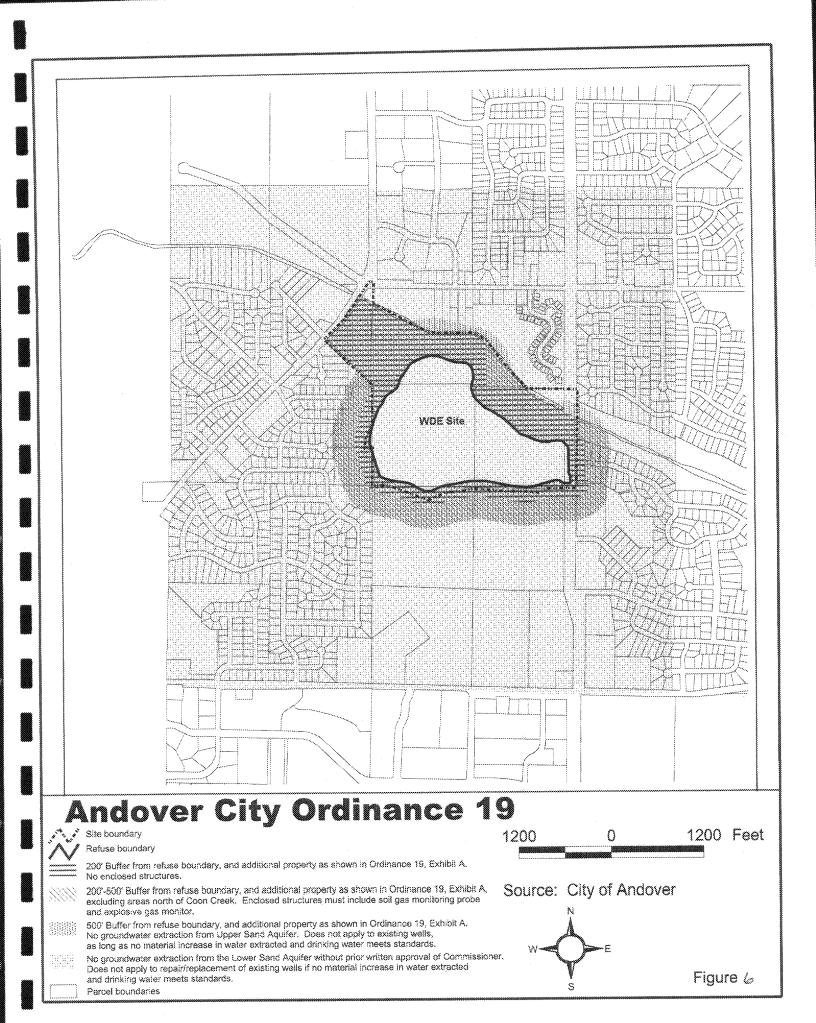
WDE lands (according to URS survey, 2003), but not included in Landfill Cleanup Agreement's legal description of "WDE Qualified Facility"

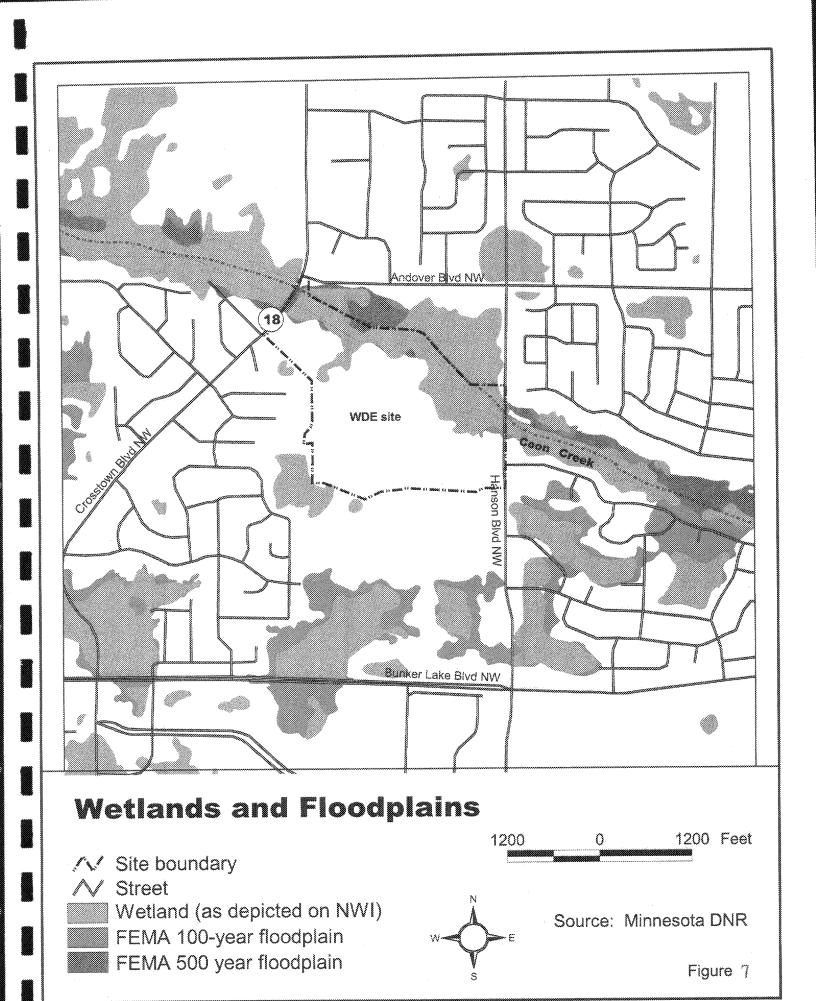
Figure [↓]

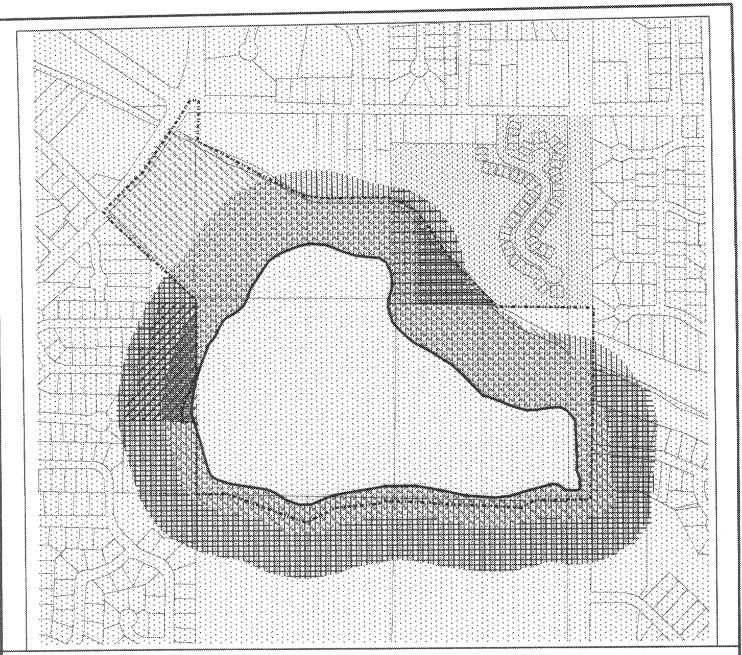


Refuse Limits, with 200' and 500' zones









All Development Restrictions

(See legend on other page.)

- Site boundary
- Refuse boundary
- Parcel boundaries

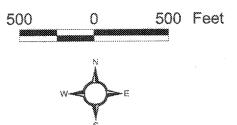


Figure 🗞

All Development Restrictions

Legend

Andover City Ordinance 19

200' from refuse boundary: No enclosed structures.

200'-500' from refuse boundary, except areas north of Coon Creek: Enclosed structures must include soil gas monitoring probe and explosive gas monitor.

No extraction of groundwater from Lower Sand Aquifer without prior MPCA permission, except existing wells.

500' from refuse boundary: No extraction of groundwater from Upper Sand Aquifer except for remediation. (Does not apply to existing wells.) Dewatering for public works must have prior MPCA approval.

Windschitl Access Agreement

200' from refuse boundary: No construction of any kind other than city road to connect with 142nd Lane NW.

No underground utility construction without MPCA approval.

/// Windschitl Property and Disputed Property: No installation of wells for groundwater extraction from the Upper Sand Aquifer. No extraction from Lower Sand Aquifer. Gas monitoring equipment required for any enclosed structure.

Landfill Cleanup Agreement

Tax-Forfeited Property: Any structure approved by the Commissioner shall be constructed so as to protect the occupants from infiltration of landfill gas. County shall not construct on TFP without MPCA approval. No public access or development of TFP except in Hanson Blvd ROW (except as defined in existing easements. No planting that might disturb the cap. No groundwater extraction except remediation (except existing wells). Dewatering for public works must have MPCA approval. No new drinking wells without prior MPCA approval. No installation of utilities on west of Hanson Blvd without MPCA approval. Reconstruction or expansion of Hanson Blvd needs MPCA approval. Restrictions must be passed on to any subsequent owners.

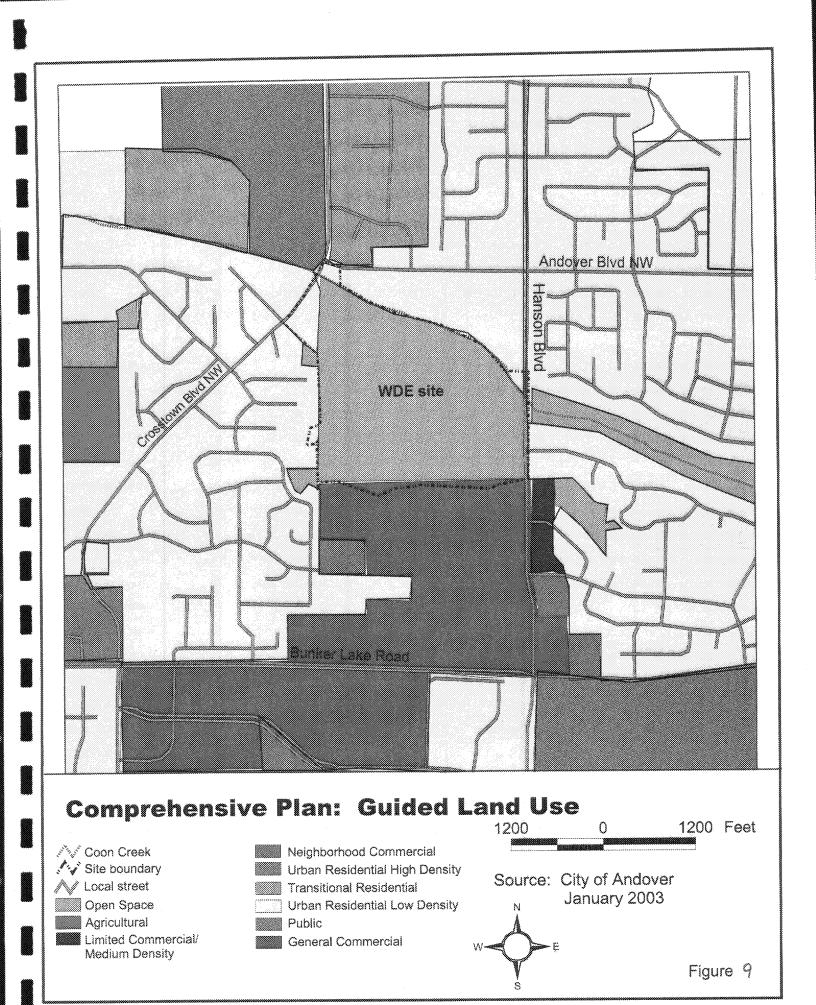
Tax-Forfeited Property within Hanson Blvd ROW: Work permits required. No fence shall encroach.

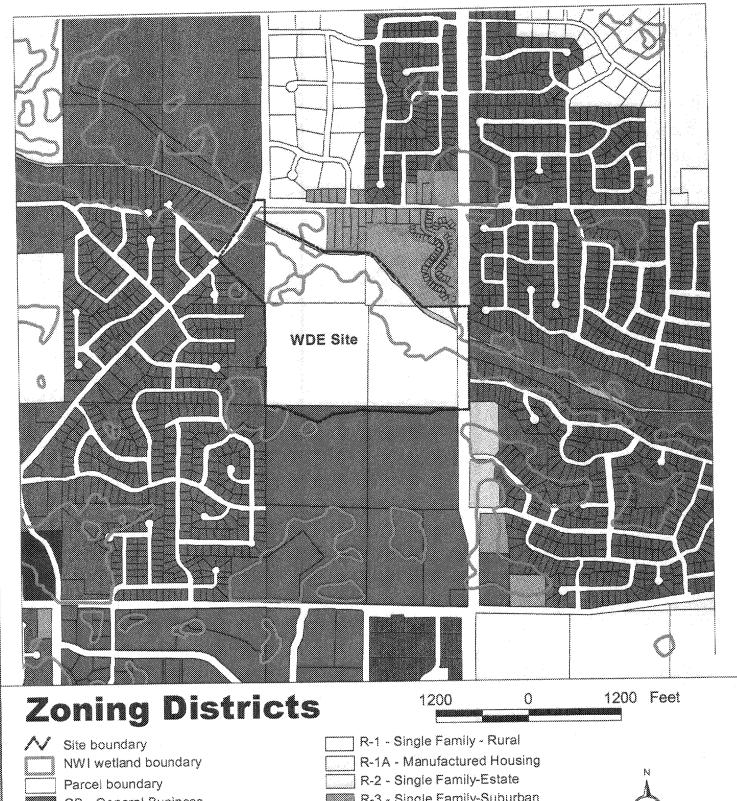
Declaration of Restrictive Covenants for Hupp and Nature's Properties

500' from refuse boundary: No groundwater extraction from Upper Sand Aquifer without prior MPCA approval.

No groundwater extraction from Lower Sand Aquifer without prior MPCA approval

Figure 8b





R-3 - Single Family-Suburban GB - General Business R-4 - Single Family-Urban GR - General Recreation Railroad I - Industrial Right-of-way LB - Limited Business Source: City of Andover M-1 - Multiple Dwelling Low Density SC - Shopping Center January 2003 Water M-2 - Multiple Dwelling NB - Neighborhood Business

Figure 10